

To-day's
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB.will give
TWO PERFORMANCESunder the
THURSDAY, 17th Nov., and SATURDAY,
19th Nov., 1898, at 8 P.M.

EACH EVENING.

OUR BITTEREST FOE.
SUGAR & CREAM.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The Box Office at the Theatre will be
OPEN from MONDAY, the 14th November,
from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.NOTE: The Management will esteem it a
favor if the audience will be in their seats
at 9 P.M., when the curtain rises.E. W. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1328]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"

Captain Sales, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1338]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPENON,"

Captain Grier, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1356]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"PYRRHUS,"

Captain East, will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1343]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Osterberg, will be despatched on
TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1344]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"BENGAL,"

Captain S. Burchard, carrying Her Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY,
Aden, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant,
at Noon taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding
direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo
for London, &c., will be covered and delivered
at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside;
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SOHNS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1345]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. of the 12th instant will
be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wanchai.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside;
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SOHNS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1898. [1345]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

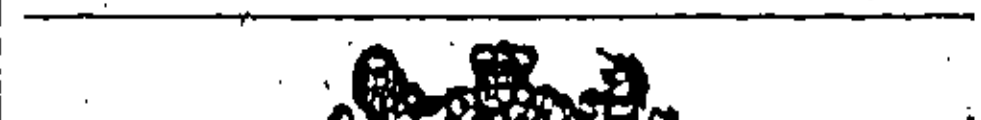
SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufacturers.Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [130]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS.
BRANDIES.

A Hennessy's Old

Pale, Red Capsule.....\$18.00

B Superior Very

Old Cognac, Red Capsule 21.00

C Very Old Li-

queur Cognac.....24.00

V. O. D Hennessy's Fin-

est Very Old Liqueur

Cognac, 1872 Vintage,

Red Capsule.....36.00

V. V. O. E Finest Very

Old Liqueur Cognac,

1842 Vintage.....48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to

be pure Cognac the difference in

price being merely a question of age

and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample

bottles will be supplied at propor-

tionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and

Spirits to be genuine when bought

direct from us in the Colony or from

our authorised Agents at the Coast

Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

DEATH.

Died at Heidelberg (Germany), on the 11th

instant, JULIUS KRAMER, a partner in Arnold,
Karberg & Co. (By Telegram). [1341]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at the Lord

Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, as re-

ported by Reuters, serves to clear up the

doubts existing as to the significance of

the very extensive war preparations which

have been going forward for the last few

weeks over the whole of the British Em-

pire. These preparations, it appears, are

not aimed at any one Power, but are in-

tended as an intimation to the world in

general that Great Britain is prepared to

hold her own in all eventualities that may

arise and is not to be cowed into sub-

mission by any display of force that may

be made in the near future. In fact they

may be looked upon in the light of an

immense demonstration intended to il-

lustrate the fact that the "splendid isolation"

of Great Britain, which has grown to be a

household word, is not synonymous with

weakness, but that the immense power to

which she lays claim is a solid and in-

conquerable fact not to be lightly over-

looked, and furthermore that she is ready

and willing to use that power in defence

of her Empire and just rights so soon as

it may become necessary to do so.

The Prime Minister's speech is mainly, modest

and to the point. He fully realizes the

gravity of the present situation and does

not attempt to discount our danger or to

place matters in a rosy light. He thor-

oughly appreciates the "fearful rapidity

with which war breaks out" and em-

phasizes the need for the adequate defence

of our Colonies by our Navy. "Weather-
war," he says, "but must transmit our
Empire, unimpaired, to posterity;" a
sentiment that will meet with approval
and be received the world over by Brit-
ons. We trust that this is the dawn of
a period of strong foreign policy for the
British Government and that the days of
frittering away our rights by vacillating
and weak diplomacy are past.The reference made in the speech to
the entry of the United States among the
European Powers will, we believe be re-
garded by the American nation as a
friendly advance, for Lord Salisbury
states that it is likely to benefit British in-
terests. This, we presume is intended to
apply to the question of the absolute cession
of the Philippines demanded by the United
States, and this public statement by the
British Premier, should tend to make the
United States all the more determined to
enforce their demands despite of protests
which may be made by the European
Powers. It will doubtless be taken as an
intimation that, should a European concert
be formed for the purpose of forcing the
United States to withdraw their demands
for the cession of the Philippines, Great
Britain will not remain idly neutral, as she
did in the matter of the retrocession of the
Liaotung Peninsula. The fact of our war
preparations still continuing will also lend
colour to such a supposition and will prob-
ably be regarded by the United States
as a note of warning to the Powers that
we are ready to support our interests,
which, in this instance, happen to be also
those of our American cousins.We have much pleasure in acknow-
ledging the receipt from the publishers,
Messrs. NORMAN & Co. of the two volumes
of Mr. NORTON KYSSE's "History of the
Laws and Courts of Hongkong," and we
offer them our hearty congratulations on
the style in which the work has been
turned out. It is a credit to the Colony.
We offer our congratulations also to the
author, the accomplished Registrar of the
Supreme Court of Hongkong, upon the
results of his three years' labours and re-
searches among the archives of the Su-
preme Court and among the files of
Gazettes and newspapers of the last fifty
eight years. He has done a good work
and done it well. If he had simply con-
fined himself to collecting together and
publishing the official documents con-
nected with the administration of Jus-
tice in Hongkong and among British
subjects in China he would have rendered
a great service to
all those whose business or whose desire
for knowledge render easy access to such
papers desirable, but he has done more
than this. He has strung them together
by a highly interesting commentary full
of useful hints and suggestions for our
future Historians and Legislators.The two volumes now before us
comprise some 1,460 pages. They cover
the entire legal history of the period
from 1831, when the Act of the 3
and 4 WILLIAM IV was passed creating
the first British Court of Justice in China,
down to the fifteenth of August of the
current year when Slade's Ordinance, re-
establishing Vacations in the Superior
Courts became law. In them is faithfully
recorded all the changes in the law and
in the forms of procedure within that
period, and all important cases are sum-
marised and their results, when they had
results, explained. There are complete
lists of the Judges, Attorneys General,
Barristers and Solicitors who have favored
the Colony with their services, and last,
but not least, there is a very full and very
admirable index to each volume.We do not agree with Mr. Kysse, in
all his views and opinions on the men
whose actions he records, nor as to the
policy and wisdom of many of the measures
taken in connection with the administration
of Justice. He has hardly been long
enough in the Colony to be able to form
sound opinions on all points. That he has
done so much in a short time is greatly
to his credit, and in subsequent notices
of his book we hope to be able to discuss
with him some of the interesting questions
which the publication of his volumes re-
quires for consideration and adjudication.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 10th.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the Lord Mayor's

banquet at the Guildhall, said that the country
had lately had to face the danger of war, but
happily the trouble had been settled owing to
the great judgement and sense of France. Sur-
prise was expressed that our preparations for
war had not suddenly ceased, but it was im-
possible to cease such preparations suddenly. One
reason for not stopping them is, the present
general temper of the world and the dangers
surrounding us. The entry of the United States
among the European Powers is a grave event,
and one not conducive to peace, although likely
to benefit British interests. Lord Salisbury then
dilated on the fearful rapidity with which war
breaks out, and said that unless our great
Colonial Maritime empire was adequately de-
fended by our Navy, our power may suddenly
come clattering down. Our armaments imply
no dangerous enterprises, we abhor war, but
must transmit our Empire, unimpaired, to pos-
terity.PRESS COMMENTS ON LORD
SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The Newspapers agree that the future is full

of dangers, and endorse Lord Salisbury's opinion
for the security of complete preparedness.THE STATE ELECTIONS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

The elections to the House show large

Democratic gains in the Atlantic States. The

latest returns are 180 Republicans, and 165

Democrats, Silver-Republicans, and Fusionists
elected.

TYPHOON WARNING.

WARNING FROM MANILA.

Mr. R. WILMAN, U.S. Consul-General, kindly

forwards the following copy of telegram which
he received from Manila to-day:-Manila, 11th November, 1898, 5.30 p.m.
Typhoon in East of Manila, moving slowly
towards W.N.W.Manila, 12th November, 1898, 4 a.m. Ty-
phoon entered Luzon in given direction. Will
cross close to North Manila before noon.

OBSERVATORY REPORT.

The Observatory report says:-On the 12th
at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen
decidedly on the China coast. The typhoon is
situated in central Luzon, moving W. N. W.
at present. Pressure is highest over N. China
Gradients increasing for N. and N. E. winds on
the China coast. FORECAST:-Moderate or
fresh N. wind; fair N. and N. E. gales in the
Formosa Channel and in the N. E. part of the
China Sea.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A TRIAL shipment of Para rubber, prepared at
Kuala Kangsar, Perak and sent home recently,
realized 3/1 per pound, about 23 per cent. less
than pure Para rubber. In bulk the price would
possibly be higher.A CHINESE building contractor was to-day
charged by P.C. Wilson with having neglected
to place lights over excavations on the Praya.
There were two charges against the defendant
and on each he was fined \$50.The Hongkong Football Club have decided to
hold three practice games under Rugby rules.
The first practice will be held on Tuesday next
at half-past four o'clock. As many members as
possible are requested to turn up.DISASTROUS news of the shipwreck of fishermen,
involving the loss of 52 lives, comes from
Saghalien, along the coast of which some Japa-
nese fishing boats of a capacity of 100 tons or
so are in the habit of engaging in salmon fish-
ing. Eight of these vessels left there for home
on the 1st October last, when they encountered a
storm. Two of them, the *Myosin-maru* and the
Suyokko-maru, were blown against a reef
and were dashed to pieces, 52 men out of 55
being drowned, while the *Kokubo-maru* was
also blown on the rocks, but suffered no injury
or loss of life. Five other vessels of the fleet are
also missing and great fears are entertained con-
cerning their fate. -*Japan Times*.The *Daily News* reproduces some interesting
statistics published by the Washington Bureau
of Ordnance as to the cost of outfitting the
Spanish Navy. The expenditure in powder and
shell was trifling. Nine thousand pounds worth
of ammunition was sufficient to send Admiral
Montojo's fleet to the bottom of Manila Bay;
5,681 projectiles were fired, for the most part six
and one-pounders. Admiral Cervera's ships were
somewhat more expensive to destroy. Twenty
thousand pounds worth of powder and shells
settled their fate; 7,581 shells were fired, vary-
ing in size from 13-inch projectiles to one-
pounders. The value of the guns saved from
the sunken vessels and the vessels themselves,
which have been raised, must be set against this
expense.A NANKING dispatch states that the Govern-
ment College established in that city some time
ago, for the instruction of students from all parts
of the country in the English, French, German,
and Japanese languages and sciences, has been
changed by recent orders of the Viceroy Liu
Kun-yi into a First-class Provincial College, in
obedience to the regulations approved by the
Emperor in June last that "Provincial colleges
of the First and Middle classes be established
for the reception of M.A. and first-class licentiate
graduates to prepare for entrance into the Peking
University." As these provincial colleges are
established solely for the instruction of the
students and graduates of their own provinces,
all those now in the Nanking College hallful
from other provinces have been ordered to re-
sign, while a strict examination into the quali-
fications of the native Kiangsu students is to be
made to prove their right to remain. In view of
the higher branches of Chinese literature which
will in future be maintained in the curriculum
of the College, The Chief Director of the new
Kiangsu First-Class College has been appointed
in the person of a Taoist named Kuei Kuang-
shien, and the Vice-Director is a former Optician
of *Angwanyuan*, named Chang Chieh.-*N. C.
Daily News*.Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly, and Potts in their
Weekly Share Report state:-Since our last
report the market has continued quiet, but rates
have been well maintained. Banks.-Hongkong
and Shanghai Banks remain unchanged with
sales and buyers at 224 per cent. premium. The
London quotation is £49. Nationals are steady
at 17. Marine Insurances.-Unions have
changed hands at \$220 and are now wanted at
\$225. Traders are quoted for \$60. Canals
are in demand at \$177, but none are obtainable.
Fire Insurances.-Hongkong Fire have been in
strong request at \$125. China Fires are steady
at \$88. Shipping.-All stocks under this head-
ing have been neglected. Refineries.-China
Sugars have improved slightly and sales at \$165
to \$166 have been effected, the market closing
very firm. Luxuries have been done at \$47 and
are wanted at the same. Milling.-Penang has
been steady with sales and buyers at \$68. Rices
are firm with sales and buyers at \$7. Olives B.
have been sold in large lots at \$4.4 and \$5.
closing with small sellers at the latter rate. Great
Eastern and Celestianians have been done to a
very considerable extent up to \$72 and close
with further buyers. Docks, Wharves and God-
owns.-Hongkong and Whampoa Docks re-
main unchanged with only small sales at 265
per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharf shares
have been done at \$70 and more can be placed.
New Army Docks are required for at \$131.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.-Hongkong Lands
have been taken off the market at \$75. West
Point has been done at \$20. Hongkong
Hotels have changed hands at \$50. Humphreys
Estate has been sold at \$33, and China Pro-
prietors at \$102. Cotton Mills.-Ewos are en-
quired for at \$17. Internationals and Loos
Kong Mills are quoted at \$15.75 and \$15.75
respectively. Miscellaneous.-Green Island
Cements have further improved; the old shares
have been done at \$27 and \$28 and the new
at \$16 and \$16. A. S. Watsons have been
done and are wanted at \$121. Hongkong
Electric has been in strong demand, with the
result that shares have changed hands at ad-
vancing rates and up to \$20 have been paid.
Ropes have been placed and are wanted at \$170.
Tramways have been fixed at \$115, and
Hongkong Gas shares at \$105.The flags at several German houses were at
half mast to out of respect to the late Mr.
Julius Kramer, partner in the firm of Arnold,
Karberg & Co., and who died at Heidelberg
(Germany).TELEGRAPHIC Communication with the Islands
of Negros and Cebu is entirely interrupted. The
wires in the island of Panay are also interrupted
but telegrams for Iloilo are forwarded across the
interrupted section by occasional steamers from
Cebu.A CHINESE shopkeeper was to-day sent to goal
for forty-two days for assaulting a small boy
with whom he had quarrelled about the price of
a bottle of oil. The boy's head was cut and he
was ordered to be paid \$10 compensation. One
of the witnesses for the defence was fined \$45 for
telling lies.

THE NEW BISHOP.

ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.There was a very large attendance at St.
John's Cathedral this afternoon, when the Right
Rev. Joseph Charles Hoar was enthroned as
Lord Bishop of Victoria. Holy communion
had been celebrated at 8 a.m. and the
main ceremony took place at 2 p.m. and the
clergy made an effective spectacle. There
were the Church Choir, Bishops and Clergy, Sea-
men's Chaplain, the Naval and Garrison Chap-
lains, the Prothonotary, the Cathedral Chaplain,
His Lordship the Bishop and his Chaplain. As
the procession moved up the nave the
Choir sang that grand old hymn "The Church
on foundation." His Lordship took his place on
the high altar and evening song was sung. Then as
described last evening the Bishop presented his
comendatory letters to the Chaplain and after
the Prothonotary had read the letters the Bishop
was duly enthroned. The other exercises
were gone through and the Bishop preached a
brief sermon on the 11th chapter of Zechariah. It
is a clear and forcible speaker and he handled
the subject in interesting style dealing with the
helplessness of man without Divine aid, and be-
made use of the incident of the vision sent to
Zechariah. A collection was taken and the
Benediction closed the service.

BORNEO GOLD.

A big scheme is on foot at Melbourne. It is
proposed to secure 264 square miles of country
in Borneo for gold-mining purposes. A royalty
of two per cent. of the gold won is to be paid to
the ruling Sultan. Coloured labour is plentiful
and cheap-6d. per day. Precious stones are
said to exist in the locality. An English com-
pany is also working gold-bearing reefs on the
island.THE SPINNING OF FINE COTTON
THREAD.Hitherto, says the *Japan Times*, the thread
turned out at the spinning mills in the interior
has generally consisted of the heavy sized
quality most exported abroad. For the manu-
facture of fine thread no establishment has as
yet existed in the country, for although the
demand for it is steadily increasing year after
year in the interior, manufacturers do not see
any prospect of sufficient profits to this line of
business. In order to counteract the import of
the foreign article which is now coming in large
bulk an establishment called the Tokio Gas
Spinning Company, who the fine thread is
 spun, was started in the Capital lately and the
concern commenced its business on the 30th
October last. The new mill now employs
20,000 spindles whereby from No. 45 to No. 100
is turned out and chiefly forwarded to the
weaving centres in Saitama prefecture. The
establishment contemplates increasing its spin-
dles to 50,000 spindles.

ENGLAND'S "SQUEEZABILITY."

PREVALENCE OF A PANICIOUS DOCTRINE.

The *Vicent Press*, according to the *Times*,
correspondent views the differences which have
arisen between Great Britain and France with
ill-concealed pleasure. Both countries are, the
correspondent says, about equally unpopular
with the writers who take their cue from Berlin;
but on occasion it is found convenient to play
them off against each other, using them alter-
nately as effective bogeys. The strong position
of Great Britain on the Nile is grudgingly
recognized, but it would seem as if past
experience were still held to justify the Con-
tinental dogma of the indefinite "squeezability"
of England. Her position on the Niger was

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Civilian Papers.)

LONDON, October 25th.
During the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies which resulted in the resignation of the Minister of War, declared that he agreed with his predecessors about Dreyfus, and angrily announced his resignation, ignoring M. Brisson, the Premier.

October 26th.
There was considerable anti-French feeling in Paris yesterday. Troops patrolled the boulevards, and in many instances came into collision with the rioters. There was entire absence of any reference to Fashoda by the Chamber of Deputies or by the mob.

ALHABAD, October 27th.
A Pioneer special London telegram, dated the 26th inst., states that public confidence in the resolute attitude of Ministers, the almost unanimous support of the Press, and news of undoubted activity at the Admiralty and War Office, all combine to create a feeling of optimism and confidence, which no circumstances can shake. The most striking pronouncement is that which M. de Picquard, editor of *Le Temps*, makes in the *Daily Chronicle* today, with every appearance of authority, namely, that it is the settled intention of the French Government, with the perfect assent of the French people, to evacuate Fashoda, recall Major Marchand, and leave England in possession of the Nile Valley. The French Press generally is also sanguine regarding the negotiation alleged to be in progress, but the people are either indifferent or conscious of the utter futility of the administrative bureau. The cry yesterday in Paris was not "Help Marchand," but "Down with the Jews and Dreyfus." There is every indication that the Militaries are more anxious to save their skins than to quarrel with England.

In a second Blue Book on the Fashoda Question, Lord Salisbury, recording a conversation, denies that he ever asked Baron de Courcel for proposals to submit to the British Cabinet, or desired that any negotiations whatsoever should be opened. Baron de Courcel said that it was impossible for Marchand to return the way he came, and said France desired a portion of the navigable Bahr-Ghazal; but Lord Salisbury declined discussion, alleging that delimitation questions were too grave, except for consideration by the Cabinet.

LONDON 27th October.
Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, speaking at Aberystwyth, said nothing should be done to embarrass the Government. While maintaining national interests, he hoped for a peaceful and honourable conclusion of the Fashoda question.

Lord Curzon has contributed £100 to the Indian Relief Fund.

Proceedings in the Dreyfus case opened today before the Court of Cassation. The police prevented all demonstrations. Counselor Bord, who was deputed by the Court of Cassation to investigate the Dreyfus affair, spoke the whole day arguing that there were ample grounds for revision. He discussed the expert evidence as to the authorship of the *Zodrius*, and declared that Colonel Henry's forged visited his damning evidence before the Court Martial.

28th October.
In his address to the Court of Cassation, the Procureur-General enthusiastically and eloquently urged the revision of the Dreyfus case, and in the meantime to suspend the punishment of Dreyfus. The proceedings are making a deep impression in Paris where everything is quiet.

General Kitchener's full title in the Peerage is Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspal, Suffolk.

Major Marchand has unexpectedly arrived in Khartoum, and leaves immediately for Cairo. The other Frenchmen of his party remain at Fashoda. Major Marchand stated that he thought it necessary to bring the remainder of his unattached party home. The rumors are gaining strength that the unconditional evacuation of Fashoda is imminent.

ALHABAD, October 26th.
A Pioneer special London telegram of the 25th inst. states that the reception of the Sirdar at Dover took him completely by surprise. Even before landing, he started at the sight of the crowd thronging the pier; and he was quite unprepared for the astounding scene at Victoria Station last evening. An immense crowd demonstrated the hero and climbed on the top of railway carriages, and even on the bookstalls, in order to get a glimpse of the hero. Lord Wolseley and Lord and Lady Roberts, and many other noblemen, who had assembled to welcome the Sirdar, had to jostle like the rest. Lord Kitchener's appearance was the signal for uproarious cheering, a crowd surging around, patting him on the back, and clinging to his arms; but he good-humouredly fought his way to the waiting-room, his bronzed and smiling face towering above his admirers. The Police had the greatest difficulty in preventing his cab from being unheeded and dragged through the street.

The Sirdar described Fashoda as a pestilential swamp, and speaks of the French explorers with marked cordiality. The public serenity and resolution are increasing, and are daily confirmed by the unanimity and confidence of the speeches delivered this week by Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Bredrick. France is meanwhile absorbed in her Dreyfus case and is indifferent to Major Marchand.

The White House has been found guilty of having performed an illegal operation, and has been sentenced to death, the jury recommending mercy. A certain person named Mitchell is wanted for blackmailing men in connection with the police crusade against illegal operations. It is stated that the police who managed to secure letters addressed to Mitchell have already returned two thousand pounds to victims. Remittances continue to arrive.

Mr. John Morley has undertaken to write the biography of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

ARMY SEIZURE IN A GERMAN STEAMER.

CALCUTTA, October 26th.
A case of some importance under the Arms Act was heard yesterday before Mr. Donald, the Northern Division Magistrate. Inspector Ellis, of the Detective Department, prosecuted Mr. Vito, and officer of the German steamer *Delavos*, on charges of importing and offering for sale arms and ammunition without a license. Inspector Ellis and Felix had proceeded on board the vessel named, where they were introduced to the accused for the purpose of purchasing. The latter offered to sell six similar revolvers, with a hundred rounds of ammunition for each, for which he produced a box containing weapons and three thousand cartridges. He was arrested, pleaded guilty to the charges, and also admitted having given a West Indian arms and ammunition to sell for him. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500, or in default six months' simple imprisonment.

The fine was paid; but the goods were confiscated. Subsequently the Customs searched the vessel, and discovered five thousand rounds of ammunition, three rifles, and two sporting guns, in addition to large quantities of wine, spirits, and provisions not mentioned in the manifest. The above quantities were declared to be stores; and the matter is under enquiry.

WHAT THE AFRIDIS WENT.

PERHAWA, October 27th.
General Egerton, and Commissioner Cunningham interviewed the Afidli Jigals en

tribal deputations to-day. The object was to give the Jigals the opportunity of handing in all petitions which they wished to make. Several were presented, asking humbly for the release of convicted criminals, and the pardon of abandoned offenders; also in some cases for compensation for damage done to houses and property; following seven put forth by other entire Afidli Jigals for a reduction of the salt duty; the restoration of legitimate wives; the subsidy to be paid from the date on which they made good the original demands of the Indian Government by settling their fine and surrendering their wives; Afidli native officers to be appointed to the new Kyber Mills; and compensation for damage done to mills in All Masjid, and villages in the Kyber. The petitions were couched in the humblest terms; and the attitude of the Jigals is respectful and submissive. The classmen have practically accepted the terms announced on the 24th instant.

PLAQUE RIOTS.

MADRAS, October 26th.
Two disturbances in connection with the measures are reported today. Scoundrels from the Tahsil of Hindupur, when establishing an inspection station at Kalkonda, on the Mysore Frontier, was set upon by the villagers, and stoned to death. The other case occurred at Shollinghur, where an Inspector was severely assaulted.

CHINESE WOMEN ON STRIKE.

DISPERSED BY A HORN.

SHANGHAI, November 7th.
Between 200 and 300 women assembled at Ching Chong's office, Broadway, this afternoon and for a time blocked all traffic and took complete charge of the place.

It appears that they are all employed at the Longwharf, North Shantung Road, of which Ching Chong is managing director. It has been found necessary by the management to reduce the working hours per day and consequently the price of labour. This the 200 women employed strongly resented and they accordingly deputed some 250 of their number to interview Ching Chong and reason the matter out with him.

They first blocked up Broadway and finally filled the Office, then upstairs, downstairs, and got into every conceivable corner until they were all picked up as being riotous.

Then it was time to send for the Police. After pouring out a pretty strong torrent of abuse the women adjourned to Broadway, which they blocked up completely and refused to move or allow anybody to pass. A Foreigner came to the rescue and a horse was got to work. In less than three minutes there was not a woman to be seen within the radius of the water.

By this time a dozen Chinese police under Detective Sergt. Wood arrived from Hongkong and new arrests were made, but the others all followed the body to the station where considerable difficulty was experienced in dispersing them.—*Mercury*.

CHENG TU.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 8th.
SIGHTS OF UNLIKELINESS.
Chengtu has not altogether escaped the excitement prevalent in Szechuan. There has been no outward manifestation of displeasure, but there were forces at work which gave a few days of anxiety to the foreign residents. Some persons were determined to bring Yu Maotai into prominence and the foreigners into bad repute. They began by filling the tea-shops with all kinds of reports of the success of the rebel leader, and finally to post up during the night placards of a libellous character.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.
The prefect, arrayed in a coolie's gown, had an interesting conversation with one of the persons. The latter advised the prefect to join the rebel leader as the pay was good; that he had friends there and would go himself but for his family. He had a free ride in a cage for his information.

STICK NO BILLS.
The setting Viceroy, by offering 100 taels for the arrest of any man caught in the act of putting up posters, has put a stop to that procedure, and pretty effectually stopped the idle talk in the tea-shops. One man who was caught was summarily beheaded. Judging from the proclamation said to have been issued by Yu Maotai, the object of the rebellion was to root out everything that smacked of the West, and to exterminate the new religion.

BEYOND THE "COUP DETAT."
It was reassuring to find that, when matters did look dark and wild reports were flying, the literary classes were daily visiting the mission compounds to beg, borrow, or buy anything that would give them any light on Western knowledge. It would seem the scholars of this part of China had really said goodbye to the past, and that it would need a very heavy pressure to turn them back into the old ways. They have been always the name of being an enterprising people. They are bound not to be in the rear.

PROGRESS.
Already riotous are thundering along the stone streets. Others are working at a bicycle, so that by Christmas we hope to have another luxury added to our Western life. The Chengtu plains will afford a most desirable place for the "b. k."—*N. C. D. News*.

WEL-HAI-WEI.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 31st.
NAVAL PREPARATIONS.
For a few days past naval officers and men have been in a state of excitement over the threatened outbreak of war between England and France in connection with the Fashoda affair. Every preparation has been made for such a contingency, though it is certain that such a war would be deprecated by all the sensible people of both countries. It seems now that the sky is clearing up a bit and that there is a promise of the matter being settled by the diplomats. France could not do much against the British squadron in these waters, but as usual Russia is the uncertain quality. Unless it answered her own ends, however, it is not likely she would interfere in this matter.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

The Chinese training ship *Fuchai* is once more in the harbour. She has been back about ten days. So far Captain Liu seems not to have been involved in the "reign of terror." Notably, I suppose, he is still the Chinese Commissioner for Weihaiwei.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

On the 25th inst. the Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* steamed into the bay. She saluted the British flag and was replied to formally by the flagship *Canton*. This is the second warship of a Western Power that has visited the place since the English occupation; the other one being the *Duchess*, with Prince Henry on board. Japanese gunboats also have been here on two or three occasions.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The *Centurion*, *Hermion*, and *Nordens* with two destroyers are at present in the harbour. The *Victory*, I understand, is expected back to-day, though she will leave again almost at once for Chiao to coal.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE TSAR'S PROPOSAL.

The general opinion in well-informed circles on the Continent, says a Vienna correspondent, is that the Tsar's peace conference will have very little more than a *small* *disturbance*. It is nevertheless beyond dispute that in St. Petersburg they are in earnest with it. And no wonder, considering that the Emperor Nicholas himself so ardently desires that it may lead to a pause in the development of European armaments. Each Power represented is to send also a military, a naval, and a financial adviser. As the conference will probably not assemble just yet, the latter will have time to examine all matters likely to be dealt with. Those matters will be of a purely technical nature and will not extend to any political question, present, or future. It is said that at the suggestion of M. Witte the Tsar has already decided to make an important reduction in the projected increase of the naval expenditure of Russia, which a short time ago led to so much comment.

A Paris correspondent writes:—The Tsar's proposal, rather at the way it was launched, has not diminished. Perhaps it would be true to say it gathers strength. Why was Count Mouravieff to assume that France was so entirely at his beck and call as to render polite forms unnecessary in dealing with her? She owes it to herself to present not having been secretly consulted. She will send a delegate to the Conference, but with instructions to stand on his dignity and endorse humanitarian resolutions and pacific declarations. Such *am-bellus de cour* will not signify; Italy, Austria, and Germany go to the Conference on condition that the actual political geography of Europe be not modified with it. Italy craves for the Trentino, and declares for the *status quo*. It is to please her German ally. The latter in dictating a course to Italy and Austria, wanted to bar Alsace-Lorraine at the Conference. Surely France, then, has good right to complain. And she shows her sense of that right in many ways. Perhaps Admiral Gervais may bring back from Copenhagen a message from the Emperor Nicholas that will soothe vexed spirits. He is to ask leave when there to present his respects to the Tsar, and may be charged to deliver a message if he is well received.—*L. & C. Express*.

NOTANDA

CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 29.85
Thermometer 80.1
Humidity 77
Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.
WEATHER REPORT.

On date On date
10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.94 29.80
Thermometer 74 75
Humidity 45 60
Rainfall 0 0

TO-DAY.
Saturday, 12th November, 1898.

Chinese—29th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

High water—Morning 7.45. 3.30 p.m.
Afternoon 7.15. 1.15 p.m.
Low water—Morning 1.45. 1.15 p.m.
Afternoon 1.45. 1.15 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1816—H.M.S. *Albatross* forced the passage of the Bogue.

1847—Catheterism first used by Professor J. Y. Simpson.

1848—Berlin in a state of siege.

1864—Hongkong first lighted by gas.

1877—Meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council; the Governor introduces the Budget, and estimates the revenue for the next year at over a million dollars.

1891—Wreck of the C. N. Co's steamer *Thong* on the Nemesis group.

1894—The Foreign Ministers had audience within the Palace Peking.

TO-MORROW.
Sunday, 13th November, 1898.
(St. Brice)

Chinese—30th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

High water—Morning 8.45. 3.30 p.m.
Afternoon 8.15. 1.15 p.m.
Low water—Morning 2.45. 1.15 p.m.
Afternoon 2.45. 1.15 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—Capture of Khebi by General Willshire.

1847—Earthquake at Shanghai.

1881—Mr. G. French, Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan died at Hongkong.

The British barque *Zydia* left Newchwang, but was never heard of subsequently; body of captain's wife washed ashore in the Gulf of Pechili; vessel supposed to have gone down with all hands.

1896—Arrest of Mrs. Carow, at Yokohama, for the murder of her husband.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—Communion, 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 5 p.m. Evening, 5.45 p.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
German Lutheran Church, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.), 8 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m., Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. George's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.
Whitby Methodist Church—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.
St. Peter's Roman Church—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Indian (*Chidra*) 14th inst.
Australian (*Airli*) 14th inst.
German (*Boyer*) 15th inst.
American (*China*) 17th inst.
American (*Doric*) 27th inst.
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 30th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 1st prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., for Hongkong via ports of call.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN.

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Hongkong

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAKATA MARU..... F. L. Sommer	YOKOHAMA, (DIRECT)	TUESDAY, 15th November, at 4 P.M.
BINGO MARU..... G. E. P. Cook	MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU..... E. W. Huiwell	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 25th November, at 4 P.M.
SENDAI MARU..... C. Olsen	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHIMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN and GINSEAN	FRIDAY, 25th November, at Noon
MIKE MARU..... S. Kawamura	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 25th November, at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU..... A. E. Moses	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONDAY, 28th November, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU..... R. Naum	HOMBAI VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 29th November, at Noon
YAMAGUCHI MARU..... J. F. Allen	SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA KORE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 1st December, at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIYARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1898.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THOMPSON AND BEDFORD DEPARTMENT.

Have in Stock and are now offering for Sale a full line of

CYLINDER, ENGINE, MACHINE and SPINDLE OILS.

MINERAL COLZA, (300 Fire Test).

A high grade burning Oil for Ship Lights, Light Houses, Tram Cars and Railway Trains, and for all uses where a highest degree of safety is required.

MINERAL WAX.

Crude, Semi-refined and Refined.

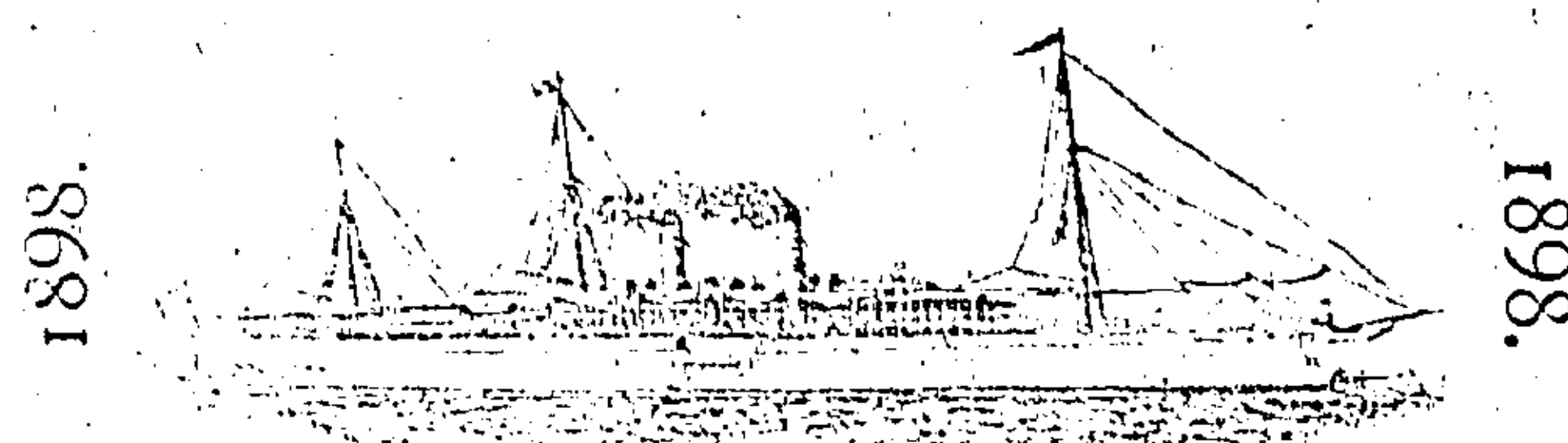
ORDERS SOLICITED and LOWEST PRICES QUOTED.

J. J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Angoulême, PARIS.

TIN BOXES
STAMPED ARTICLESMILITARY
EQUIPMENT

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Ten Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., 1898.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., 1898.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., 1899.

THE magnificent Two-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage in THREE DAYS to a WEEK to the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Praya Street.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1898.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 15th Dec., 1898.

AMERICAN MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Sunday, 14th Jan., 1899.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 7th Feb., 1899.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1898, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad and Demerara, and to points in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same if required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

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